Mary McAdow, Senstor James Ross, Dr. Win. Waddle, Judge McClintick, and Others—A Famous Hotel.

Before bringing the sketches of Ohio's first Capital to a close it will be found profitable to say something about the distinguished lawyer, statesman and patriot for whom Ross County was named. James Ross, of Pennsylvania, was one of the strong characters that bore a useful and prominent part in the arrival and prominent part in the arrival and prominent part in the strong characters. and prominent part in the arduous and delicate work of founding this Government. A Feder-alist and a friend of Washington he was brought into close and important relations with the great men of his day, and he filled with distinguished ability the many positions of re-sponsibility and trust that were bestowed upon

him.

He was an active participant in the debates of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1704 was appointed a Senator of the United States, and was one of the early presiding officers of the body of which he then became a member. He was elected to the Senate in 1707, and held his seat till 1803. While he was a Senator President Washington appointed him, with one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and Mr. Bradford, the Attorney General, to a Commission charged with the serious business of composing the disturbances occasioned by the whisky insurrection. He, with his colleagues, discharged their duties with so much tact and ability that the President called attention to their services, in one of his messages to Congress in a very complimentary way.

gress in a very complimentary way.

The only portrait of James Hoss, painted from life, so far as the writer knows, is in the possession of the Academy of the Fine Arts, in Philadelphia. Our readers are indebted to Ur-lin, the Columbus artist, for the photographic copy from which the subjoined engraving was



It has been suggested by Mr. Noble, of Colum bus, and several citizens of Chillicothe that some effort be made to get a portrait of James Ross by the county which was named for

1762. He was educated at Pequa by the Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, and studied law under John D. Coxe, a learned judge, of Philadelphia. In his professional career there were two incidents that gave Mr. Ross distinction. The first was his voluntary interference in behalf of some negroes, whose claims to freedom he advocated with such forceful eloquence that the liberty of his black clients was secured. For his suc

his black clients was secured. For his success in this case he received a vote of thanks from the "Abolition Society."

The other circumstances of note was his appointment by the Legislature as one of the counsel of the State to support its claims to the Springetsburg manor, in the circuit court of the United States. This was a task which received in the blacket exercises of the which required the highest exertions of the mind; and he accomplished it in a most credita

In the debates in the convention which framed the constitution, in 1789, he took an active part, and though he was opposed by some of the ablest men of the day, his record in that body was a particularly fine one. The last distin-guished public service that James Ross render-ed his country was as a member of Congress, when he bore a leading part in the debate over

the acquisition of Louisiana.

Before the cession of Louisiana to the United States we claimed the right to the free use of the Mississippi river, and to a place of deposit

mear New Orleans for cargoes.

By the treaty of peace England ceded, in 1781, a concurrent right to the navigation of the river to the United States; and by the Spanish treaty, which Thomas Pinekney had negotiated, it was agreed that this country and Spain should enjoy the right to the Mississipni river to the enjoy the right to the Mississippi river to the exclusion of Great Britain. But in 1802 our rights on the river were openly and rudely violated by Spain, and the country was intensely excited over the matter. The people of Kentucky, Ohio and the so-called Mississippi territory, considering their very existence at stake, were not willing to wait for President Jessesson to negotiate a treaty. It was selt in the West that the

tiate a treaty. It was felt in the West that the new States had been abandoned by the General Government, and there was a powerful senti-ment that demanded an appeal to arms. Senator James Ross crystalized and express-ed this war feeling in the Senate of the United States. He wanted the President to take pos-session of New Orleans and to dispatch troops there at once. He made a number of strong there at once. He made a number of strong speeches, and in replying to Mr. Clinton, of New York, who was arguing that Washington's ad-ministration advocated a peace polley, he said: "The name of Washington is introduced to si-lence all future dispute on this question. Sir, I reverence the authority of that great man's official conduct. He was the father of his counofficial conduct. He was the father of his coun try, the terror of his enemies, and the ornament of human nature. He is now gone to mix with the heroes and sages of other times and nations in a happier world; but it was easily foreseen that those who seldom agreed with him in his life would be the first after his death, to fly for shelter to his example when overtaken by calamity or misfortune.

In the same speech, referring to Washington's action respecting the scheming French Minister, Genet. he said: "The French Minister incrensed in activity and boldness of enterprise. He set the President at defiance and threatened at appeal to the people. At that awful crisis Wash ington came forward, Moses like, and put him self in the gap between the pestilence and the

pose. War was not declared, and the whole matter was finally settled by the purchase of Louisiana. In 1709 and in 1808 Mr. Ross was a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, and it was owing to his great promi nence in the East that Ross County was name onor by its early citizens, many of whom came from Pennsylvania. Much of the interesting history of Chilli

pothe and of the Scioto Valley has never becommitted to print, and must be gathered fro the lips of those who have witnessed the har penings of which they speak or who have had the stories from competent sources. There is no one in Chillicothe who has a ricker fund of reminiscence than Dr. Waddle, one of the oldesi practicing physicians in the State.



Dr. William Waddle is a native of Chillicothe, having been born in that city on the 19th day of September, 1811. His grandparents came to this country from Ireiand in 1887, bringing with them a daughter and three sons. The family first settled in Washington County, Pa., and afterwards removed to Brooke County, Va. John Waddle, Dr. Waddle's father, was one of the early merchants of Chillicothe, and became a sitizen of the town in 1800. He was married a

few years later to Miss Marion, of Lexington, Ky,
Dr. Waddle was educated at the Ohio University, and he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution in 1836. He traveled for a while and then commenced the practice of medicine in Chillicothe, where he has always resided. In 1838 Dr. Waddle was appointed a trustee of the Ohio University. In 1838 he was made a trustee of the Athens Asylum for the Insane, and in 1830 he was made one of the trustees of the Central Asylum at one of the trustees of the Central Asylum at

one of the trustees of the Central Asylum at Columbus, which position he still holds. Dr. Waddle possesses a good many valuable letters and papers, but his personal recollections are of even more value than his documents.

Judge Grimke, the author of a standard politico-philosophical work, entitled "The Nature and Tendency of Free Institutions," lived in Chillicothe, but there has never been much written about him. I asked Dr. Waddle if he recalled Judge Grimke.

"O. yes," was the answer. "I knew him well, and saw a great deal of him in his latter days.

"O, yes, "was the answer. "I knew him well, and saw a great deal of him in his latter days. Senator Thurman was one of his executors. Frederick Grimke came from South Carolina, where he was born. His family was a distinguished one of Huguenot extraction. He had a brother who was a well known lawyer. Judge Grimke had two sisters who held strong convictions on the slavery question, and were forced.

Grimke had two sisters who held strong convic-tions on the slavery question, and were forced to leave South Carelina by reason of their abolition views.

"One of them Angelina, married a man named Weld. When Weld was a young man, and the anti-slavery excitement at Lane Seminary was at its height, about 1835, under the inspiration of Dr. Beecher, he came to Ohio to lecture there-and stopped in Chillicothe. Some one invited him to deliver his address here. He did so, and was assailed with bad eggs and cabbages by the mob.

when he died. He left directions to have one copy of his book deposited with the Government at Washington, and a second copy with the Confederate Government at Richmond. He thought that the Union would be sundered and the Confederacy successfully established."
"Was Judge Grimke's book a success?"
"I think so. It was not the kind of a book to

command a large circle of readers, but to those fond of such works it would be interesting and valuable. I believe it still has some sale. It is a thoughtful book and very well written. Judge Grimke wrote no other books. He was a mod-est man in many ways, and there is no picture of him to be had. In fact I do not think he ever had one made. Being an umarried man he may

have lacked the incentive.
"Grimke was a slender man, about five feet nine inches in height. He had a good forchead, large expressive eyes, a long, slender nose and

"What were the impressions you gathered from old citizens earlier in your life about the conspiracy that compassed the defeat and re-tirement of General St. Clair, Governor of the

forthwest Territory?"
"I have heard a great deal said about the "Thave heard a great deal said about the political conspiracies and schemes of early times, and much that I heard has been confirmed by an examination of the published papers of St. Clair, Worthington and others who were prominent in politics then. Timin, Massie and Worthington were the leaders in the plot against St. Clair, and they were active in their efforts to effect his political ruin. Colonel Worthington and Dr. Tiffin had hardly been in the Tearliers a rear and the additional to the confirmed and the co been in the Territory a year, said the editor of St. Clair's papers, when they formed the design of driving St. Clair out and bringing about a or criving St. Ciair out and bringing about a political revolution.' Maesie was their trusted adviser and they were assisted by William Crieghton, ir., and Samuel Finley, of Ross; Mr. Darlington, of Adams; Judge Symmes, John Smith, William Goforth and Francis Dunlavey, of Hamilton, and Return J. Meigs, ir., of Washington County, Jerminh Mos. Washington County. Jeremiah Morrow and others were brought into the ring

iter. "Colonel Massie was not ambitious of political preferment, but he had a grudge against St. Clair for refusing to locate the county-seat of Adam County at Manchester. Where he had large landed interests. The others were after

political offices."

The plot against St. Clair was thoroughly and carefully planned. A continuous effort was made to work up a popular sentiment against him, and the notion of forming a State from the Torritory was dwell upon with a great deal of persistency. The hope of the conspirators was that in an election St. Clair would be defeated. The State party became very aggressive, and during the session of the Territorial Legisla-ture that convened on the 24th of November. 1801, the political excitement reached such a height that a mob, incited by the advocates of State Government, and aided by certain citizens of Chillicothe who were angered at the propos-

of Chillicothe who were angered at the proposad removal of the seat of government, took
possession of the town for two nights.

Members of the Legislature who had voted
against the measures of the State party were
threatened with death, and the door of the
house in which Governor St. Clair and Mr.
Schieffelein, an ardent supporter of his in the
Legislature, boarded, was forced open. The
mob advanced into the hallway, but were driven
out at the point of a pistol. out at the point of a pistol.

When Jefferson became President the Chilli-

the junta sent Colonel Worthington to Wash ington. He represented if the Territory was di-vided and Ohio admitted, that a new State would be added to the list of those upon which he could count for support.

As early as 1800 Worthington threatened to

prefer charges against St. Clair through the Legislature, but that body would not become his tool. James Ross tried to mend matter and establish more pleasant relations amo not turn the junta from its purpose of over throwing St. Clair. After the attack on St. Clair it became violent, and in cases passed the limits of decency. General Rufas Putnam took a strong and active part in defending the Governor by letter and petition. While at Washington Colonel Worthington labored to create the impression that St. Clair was a merciless despot and that there was no remedy for the dreadful state of affairs but a change of local ator and implicated in the Burr conspiracy, strode about Washington exclaiming: "We are and have been for more than thirteen years under the oppressive hand of tyranny. We

want to be free."

Every available influence was brought to bear
upon President Jefferson, and two of his encnies made a statement in writing that they had heard him declare, while he was talking to friends in a private house, that the United States Government "would finally settle down into a monarchy." This alleged utterance, coupled with others that he had spoken in dis-paraging terms of Jefferson, was sent to Wash-ington by the spies that were always sneaking about St. Clair to report and misinterpreteyers. about St. Clair to report and misinterpret ever word that fell from his lips. The facts seem to be that he did not make use of the language ascribed to him, and there is evidence at hand to prove that he was not at that time personally

unfriendly to Jefferson.

Mr. Jefferson knew that a man who had risked his life and spent a large fortune in helping to establish the Government was not a monarchist, and the low designs of the Western political control of the state of the ist, and the low designs of the Western politi-cians did not prevail just then. But within a year he removed St. Clair for political reasons, and on the strength of some of his public utter-ances, which were not supposed to be in har-mony with the welfare of Mr. Jefforson's party,

mony with the welfare of Mr. Jefferson's party, and which were garbled and falsely reported in spirit to him by some of St. Clair's enemies in the Territory.

The removal caused a great deal of talk at the time, and Jefferson was sharply criticised for it because it was looked upon as a bit of low political persecution. St. Clair was known to have been a favored friend of Washington's and was a man of great learning and ability. He gave his services and his fortune to his country during the war of the revolution, and it was very properly held that if any man then living was entitled to an office as a reward for substantial merit that man was St. Clair.

But the politicians from the South who had formed the conspiracy to force him from the Territory had no care for his fame and his patriotic services. They wanted office and opportunity to enrich themselves by the favorable location of roads and country towns. So they

of roads and country towns. So the

tunity to enrich themselves by the favorable location of roads and country towns. So they crowded the gallant old patriot out of the great West. He went back to his little farm in Pennsylvania, all that was left to him of the fortune that he had sacrificed for his country, and lived for some years in painful poverty. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, more generous and more just than Congress, finally voted him a peasien of 8000 a year.

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, who visited him in 1815, when he was journeying from Ohio to Connecticut on horseback, says:

"I never was in the presence of a man that caused me to feel the same degree of esteem and veneration. He were a citizen's dress of black of the Revolution. His hair was clubbed and powdered. When we entered he rose with dignity and received us most courteously. His dwelling was a common double log house of the Western country, that a neighborhood could roll up in an afternoon. Chestnut ridge was bleak and barren. There lived the friend and confidant of Washington, the ex-Governor of the fairest portion of creation."

And this was the manner of man that the Chillicothe conspirators drave from Ohio.

It is thought that the first white woman born in Chillicothe was Mary McAdow, who is still in

living. She resides with a daugnter, Mrs.

Michael Laud, at Zeleski, O. Mary McAdow
was born on the 14th day of July, 1800. She was
married September 19, 1822, to Jesse Purdum,
by Rev. P. Thurman, the father of ex-Senator
Thurman. She is the mother of nine children,
three of whom are now living. The engraving
of her was made from an excellent photograph.

The daughter was ill, and no one could make the
nanual visit to Chillicothe but the infirm old
father. After much persuasion, he was induced
to undertake the journey. The old horse was
led out, and he was leiped into the saidle, to
which a roll of "linsey," constituting the wealth
of the family, was attached. of her was made from an excellent photograph



MARY M'ADOW.

and rise in Ross County and the Scioto Valley, and the first imported stock seen in the North-west Territory was brought at an early date to

Chillicothe,
Cattle-raising was an industry of great importance in Ohio prior to 1850. The remoteness of the settlements from markets in the
carly days of the country made the price of grain so low that the most profitable disposition that could be made of it was to feed it to cat-tile. So, on the rich bottom land of the Scioto, the business of raising cattle for the Eastern markets commenced nearly eighty-five years

days cattle were not sheltered but were kept in open lots of eight or ten sere each, and fed twice a day with unbusked own and the fodder. The waste was picked up by hogs. This practice, introduced in Ross County, is still in vogue throughout most of the West. The method of securing corn after maturity by cut-ting off the stalks near the ground and stacking them in the field where it was grown in shocks, also originated with the raisers of cattle in the Scioto Valley. The first English cattle that came to Ohio or to the West were from Patton's herd, and were driven from Kentucky to Chili-cothe. In 1894 the first herd of cattle ever taken to Eastern market were driven over the moun tains to Baltimore by George Renich, of Ross County. The business thus commenced soon grew to large proportions. The old Ohio drovers who visited New York stayed as a rule at Bull's Head Tavern which was kept by Daniel Drew, and stands on the site of the Howery Theater.

The man who gave standing and system to the raising of stock was Felix Renick. It was he

who set on foot the movement that resulted in the importation of the first thoroughbred stock brought to the West from England. He was in many ways a remarkable man, and he He was in many ways a remarkacie man, and ne filled a great many positions of usefulness and re-sponsibility. The Renick family, a large and well-known one in southern Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia, is of German origin. Felix Renick was born in 1771, and first came to Chillicothe in 1798, Three years later he took up his permanent resi-dence at High Rock, in Liberty Township, Ross County, His life was a singularly netties one. County. His life was a singularly active one Judge Thurman knew him well, and spoke of him to me with the warmest admiration, declaring him to be a man of great worth, energy and ca-

pacity. He was not a politeian, but took an active interest in all matters of public moment.

He was a fluent and instructive writer a man fond of books, and was president of the Logan Historical Association. When the Belpre and Cincinnati Raliroad Company was organized be was at once proposed for president, and at the time of his death he was president of the Portsmouth and Columbus Turnpike Company. M Renick was one of the first Associate Judges oss County, and to his other accomplishment added a knowledge of surveying.



Mr. Reniek was a slender man, about mediun height, low voiced and gentle in manner, but with great energy and determined will. Un-der circumstances requiring it, his capacity for leadership was developed. His conversational powers had been cultivated by association with the best men of the country, so that he talked well on any subject which interested him. He was a frequent contributor to the newspapers on political or agricultural subjects. His home at his High Bank farm, at an early day, was the scene of many a festivity. Dinner parties, dance: and fox hunts were of frequent occurrence. His favorite authors were Shakspeare and Addison, from whom he quoted not infrequently. He was killed in 1818 by a falling timber, and

his death was widely and heartly lamented.
The first regular stock sale in Ohio was held
October 26, 1835, at Felix Renick's farm. In
1831 Mr. Renick, after much labor, organized the Ohio Company for the purpose of bringing thoroughbred cattle from England. The orig-inal subscription list of the company contained the names of forty-four men, though half a dozen of them never paid for their shares of stock and their names were dropped from the

The stock of the company proved to be excelto double their subscriptions in order to raise t. Felix Renick was the leading spirit in the interprise, and he. in company with two others, went to England in 1834 and purchased a num-ser of theroughbred cattle. He kept an accurate account of his journey, and has recorded in his diary all of the incidents and experiences of himself and companions, with singular pictur-esqueness of description and facility of narra-

One of the old citizens of Chillicothe who lef a deep and pleasant impression in the minds of acquaintances and friends who survive him was James McClintick, whose fame for integrity considerably exceeded the bounds of the Scientific Considerably exceeded the scientific



JAMES M'CLINTICK. One of his sons relates an anecdote that ind cates that his business methods were marked by the most rigid fairness, coupled with kind consideration for the weakness or ignorance of

others, and is a tribute to his reputation fo conesty.
There lived in the adjoining county of High There lived in the adjoining county of High-iand an infirm, crippled man with his wife and daughter. The afflicted father was rarely able to leave home to transact business. His knowl-edge of the world was small, but he was a man of great picty. The daughter usualy made all bargains for him, and the chief means of sup-port was the exchange of household products for such "store goods" as might be needed. Upon one occasion when the time for a visit to the store and an exchange of goods arrived,

ment.

In 1805 Judge McClintick moved to Chilicothe, where he soon engaged in the mercantile business. In 1811 he was married at the home of General Samuel Finley, in Chilicothe to Miss Charity Trimble who belonged to the noted Kentucky family of that name. One of her brothers was on General Harrison's engagement the way of the control of the property of the standard property.

was on General Harrison's staff during the war of 1812, and was afterwards a distinguished member of Congress. Another brother was General Issac Trimble, of Maryland, a Confed-

erate soldier during the war of the rebellion.
There once stood on the northeast corner of
Paint and Second streets in the city of Chilli
cothe, the Madeira Hotel, a building rich in his

torical associations. The original building, im-mediately upon the corner, was partly built by John F. Keys, then a merchant in Chillicothe who sold it to Mr. John Carlisle. Mr. Carlisk

Second street to the hallway indicated by the entrance doorway. This was the place where the seizure of money to pay the tax levied by

the State of Ohio took place.

The seizure was made by John L. Harper, probably Deputy Marshal, and Thomas Orr, an assistant. The money was taken from the vault and loaded in wagons which had been secured

for the occasion, and taken to the State Treas-ury at Columbus under guard. Carliste sold the property to the branch bank of the United States about 182), who continued

to occupy it until the bank was removed to Cin-cinnati, about 1826. The property then passed into the hands of Colonel John Maderia, who

had been engaged in keeping hotel at several other places in the city, and he soon made it the leading hotel in this part of Ohio. In 1822 the building was enlarged on account

of the rapidly increasing business of its pro

line of travel between the East and Southwest The Maderia Hotel gained a national reputation

MADERIA HOTEL

and it numbered among its guests some of the most distinguished men of the times. Among

the persons of prominence who are recalled by old citizens as having been entertained there are Henry Clay, Duniel Webster, Wm. H. Har-rison, DeWitt Clinton, Lafayette, and the Mexi-

can General, Santa Anna, who halted there on

his trip to Washington, where he was conveye

place branches where it pleased. Mr. Han mond says McDonald, who was a warm pe sonal friend of McArthur's, was much the be-

speaker, and he assailed the bank and its su

ing exorbitant taxes upon branch banks of th

and became the ruling spirit of the Legislature He secured the passage of a law taxing each branch of the U. S. Bank located in Ohio \$50,000

employ armed force if it was necessary to col-

Court of the United States by Mr. Hammond but was decided against his client, and thus

ed question, which, for a time, threatened the peace of the United States."

Colonel John Madeira, the proprietor of the

and was known throughout the State and ir

United States was defeated.

vaults.

TRAINED NURSES. Profession Which Is Rapidly Receiving Its Rightful Place in the World.

led out, and he was helped into the saddle, to which a roll of "linsey," constituting the wealth of the family, was attached.

The old man's ignorance and inexperience filled him with alarm, and his misgivings becreased with every step of the horse. At last he burst forth in prayer: "O, Lord, show me a man that will deal with a man as with a child." He repeated this with great frequency and carnestness till he came in view of the town. To the first person he met on the street he said: "Can you show me a man that will deal with a man as with a child?" "Yes," said the person whom he had addressed, "go to James McClintick." After patient inquiry he made his way to the store and was met at the edge of the sidewalk by the proprietor, "Areyon James McClintick?" Among the modern occupations which have merged into professions none have shown greater advance than those engaged in by women. It is also somewhat significant that vocations affecting education and health have always had peculiar attractions for many of the gentler sex. In the medical profession women have encountered the opposition of prejudice, but have overcome opposition and obstacles and have added to the influence and characstore and was met at the edge of the showair by the proprietor. "Are you James McClintica;" said he, "and will you deal with a man as with a child;" "Oh, yes," was the answer, and the old man was helped into the store and given a supply of dry goods and groceries so much larger than he had expected that he gave thanks to God that he had found a man who would deal with a man as a child." ter of the profession.

Closely related to the medical profession and a most important condiutor of it, is that of the trained nurse. It is little more than a generation since God that he had found a man who would deal with a man as a child.

Judge McClintick was born on the 25th of October, 1785, at Shippensburg, Pa. He was of Scotteh-Irish descent, and on his mother's side related to the eminent Dr. Hugh Williamson, who was one of the well known patriotic literary men of this continent during the war of the revolution and the founder of the Government. Florence Nightingale touched the half. despised trade of the nurse and transformed it into an honored and honoring profession. It used to be a by-word among the laity that such-and-such a one would not make a lawyer or physician or merchant, and therefore he was to take holy orders and enter the clerical profession. A similar skepticism prevailed regarding nurses and nursing. Dickens mercilessly described the typical nurse of forty years ago when he portrayed Mrs. Sairy Gamp, against whose entire race Florence Nightingale led the revolt. It was maintained that anybody could be a nurse, and that ignorance and intoxicating spirits were admirable hand-maidens at the bedside. who sold it to Mr. John Carlisle. Mr. Carlislo completed the corner building and occupied it as a residence for a number of years, adding an extension on Second street. During Mr. Carlisle's occupancy (about 1816 or '17) the branch bank of the U. S. Bank located in a portion of the building, occupying the en-tire front on Paint street, and extending down

The new movement in behalf of higher standard for nurses, like all other reform measures, met with distrust where actual antagonism did not exist. But the tide set in the right direction so powerfully that it soon swept into its current the leaders in the medical profession. Some cautious, timid, conservative ones held back on the ground that this new profession of the nurse would become a strong competitor of the practitioners. Europe has long since cast aside her prejudice. Trained nurses are everywhere sought by the best people in or out of the profession. The schools for their preparation are considered and classed as high and honorable as a medical college, an art school, a theological seminary or a normal institute. In this country the example set some years since by Bellevue Hospital, New York City, has had numerous seals of commendation and followers. San Francisco has its training school for nurses. Others have been established and are successfully maintained in some of the leading cities of the United States. The training school for nurses in Chicago stands deservedly high. The young women who have been educated in it are in nowise unfitted for any serious duty of life; but rather splendidly qualified and equipped for professional services. The respect entertained for those who have chosen this as their profession is as gen eral and genuine as it is growing and abiding. The care taken in selecting those having a genius or talent for nurs ing is of itself a high compliment to al who have been honored with graduation. The confidence won for them since the founding of the school here is a corollary of the most universal acceptance. In these days when so much attention is devoted to food and its preparation, to public entertainment until 1852, when it was de-stroped in the great fire that swept away so much of the business portion of Chillicothe. In the fall af 1817 General McArthur was ventilation, to sewage, to the care of the sick according to scientific principles, and all that these imply, it is enelected to the General Assembly of Ohio and became a candidate for Speaker of the House. His chief competitor was Charles Hammond, the distinguished lawyer and editor. McArthu couraging indeed that the art of nursing is given its rightful place in the world.

THE FRANCS TIREURS.

-Chicago Inter Ocean.

the whole issue upon which the contest was made was the question of taxing the funds of the United States in the bank at Chillicothe. Bands of Guerillas Who Flourished During This matter was the bone of contention through out the session.

Mr. Hammond was the leader of the faction the Franco-German War.

Between Laon and Rheims, I passed opposed to the United States locating branch banks in the State without first securing the consent of the State. McArthur took the ground that the U. S. Bank had the right to through Chalons and Epernay, at which places I saw, for the first time, the Francs Tireurs, or free-shooters, a corps to which I must devote a few lines by way of description. The corps was, in the most comprehensible possible meanporters with every argument calculated to win converts to his cause. He was a fine master of sareasm, irony and ridicule, and made very efing of the word, irregular. The men who composed it were not only irregular in every thing they did, but appeared to fective speeches. General McArthur made no elaborate attempts at oratory, but he spoke fre-quently and with good results, for the bill levyglory in their irregularity. They seemed to have very few officers, and the few they had were seldom, if ever, to be seen The following summer the parties were again divided on the bank question. Every man that on duty with the men. The latter had could write for the papers was enlisted in the political strife. McArthur made a strong can-vass for re-election, but was defeated. A ma-jority of the members elected were opposed to the U. S. Bank. Mr. Hammond was re-elected, evidently souls above obedience, for they did very much what they liked, and in the manner they liked. They evidently hated the regular army, and the latter returned the compliment with interest. When at Epernay I witnessed a skirmish When the time for collecting this tax arrived the officers of the bank refused to pay it. But Mr. Hammond had provided in the law for such an emergency by authorizing the collector to between a battalion of regular infantry and a small party of German Uhlans, who were evidently feeling their way and trying to find out what was the lect the taxes in that way. So the bank was forcibly entered and \$50,000 removed from its strength of the French troops there. The officer commanding the French out-The bank brought suit in the Circuit Court of the United States against all of the State offi-cers concerned in the forcible collection of its post behaved with great judgment, trying by retiring his men to draw on the Uhlans, and find out their numbers. He taxes. Mr. Hammond was employed by the State to defend its officers, and his conduct of the case was one of the notable events in the had almost succeeded in enticing the the case was one of the notatile events in the legal history of the State. The District Court held that the law taxing the branch banks of the United States was unconstitutional, and decreed that the money should be refunded by the State. The case was carried to the Supreme enemy to advance, and had managed to hide the strength of his detachment, when all at once a body of Francs Tireurs came up, and without waiting, or even asking for orders, they began at once to blaze away at the Germans. says one who witnessed the important scene of the controversy, "was settled a knotty and vex-ed question, which, for a time, threatened the causing the latter to retreat. The officer commanding was very angry, and sent orders to the irregulars that they were to cease firing forthwith; but the hotel that has been described, was one of the most active and useful citizens of Chillicothe. took no notice of what was said, many of them declaring in a loud voice that many parts of the country. He was one of the public-spirited men of the Scioto Valley, and belonged to one of the leading families. His the regulars were playing the game of the enemy, and did not want any of the nephew, John Madeira, is one of the bankers of latter to be defeated or killed. When Chillicothe to-day.

Colonel Madeira, who was a man of splendid

Colonel Madeira, who was a man of splendid an attempt was made to find out wh was in command of the Francs Tireurs physique, was born on the 14th day of April 1798, in Woodstock, Culpeper County, Va. He manifested early in life a capacity for business, and at the age of eleven he crossed the mounno such person could be found, and on an order being given that the commanding officer would cause an official in tains on horseback to take charge of a country store. In 1813 he came to Ohlo with his father, quiry to be made into the conduct of the and before he was twenty-one years of age as-sumed the management of the Madeira Hotel. Upon the organization of the Marietta and irregulars the whole corps, not less than five hundred strong, vanished and dis-Cincinnati Railway Company be was chosen one of the board of directors and continued a member thereof until his death, filling for persed, so that they could no more be found .- All the Year Round.

many years the office of treasurer of the com-pany, and introducing us the management that very strict attention to minute details which forqued so prominent a feature in his -The photographer's lens is more discerning than the naked eye. A recent photograph of a figure painting by character.

In March, 1824, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachol Renick, daughter of the late venerable Felix Renick. In 1846 he was chosen to an American artist shows that a woman's gown was at first painted a able Felix Benick. In 1846 he was chosen to represent this district in the Senate of Ohio. Upon the organization of the State Bank of Ohio he established the branch at Logan, and during the term of its charter acted as president, to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders and as director of the Chillicothe branch bank. For many years he was a prominent member of the board of control of the popular financial institution, the State Bank of Ohio. He died on the 3d of November, 1873, in his seventy-fifth year.—Frank B. Loomis, in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette

DEPRAVED GLUTTONS.

Some Distinguished Cases of Terrible and Unblushing Appetites. Elizabeth Charlotte, the Duchess of Orleans, writing under date of December 5, 1718, says: "The late King, monsieur the Dauphin, and the Duc de Berri were enormous eaters. I have often seen the King eat four plates of different kinds of soup, a whole pheasant, a partridge, a dish of salad, two thick slices of ham, mutton flavored with garlic, a plateful of pastry, and finish his repast with fruit and hard boiled eggs." There was a good old German from Wittenberg, where my lord Hamlet attended the university, who had a fine faculty for storing away provender. His case is well attested. For a wager he would eat a whole sheep or a whole pig, or put out of sight a bushel of cherries, stones and all. He lived until he was about eighty years of age, a great portion of the time supporting himself by exhibiting the peculiarity of his appetite, which, to say the least, must

have been a very eccentric one. Thus, he would chew glass, earthenware and flint into small fragments. He had an especial preference for caterpillars, mice and birds, and when these were not procurable he would content himself with mineral substances. Once he put down his "maw and gulf' a pen, the ink and the sand pounce and he would have gobbled the inkstand, too, had he not been restrained. Taylor, the water poet, tells of Nicholas Wood, of the county of Kent, in England, who was a tolerably good trencherman. On one occasion he got away with a whole sheep; at another time with several rabbits; at a third with three dozen pigeons-well grown pigeons, not squabs; again with eighteen yards of black puddings and on two other occasions sixty pounds of cherries and three pecks of dawsons. Dr. Copeland, in speaking of two children who had wonderful appetites, the youngest seven years old being the worst, said: "The quantity of food devoured by her was astonishing. Every thing that could be laid hold of, even in its raw state, was seized upon most greedily. Other articles, an uncooked rabbit, half a pound of candles and some butter, were taken at one time. The mother stated that this little girl, who was apparently in good health otherwise, took more food if she could possibly obtain it, than the rest of her family, consisting of six beside her-A trifle over a hundred years self." ago a London youth ate five pounds of shoulder of lamb and two quarts of green peas in fifty minutes; and a Polish soldier, who was presented at the court of Saxony, succeeded in one day in getting outside of twenty pounds of beef and half a roast ealf, with the appropriate "fixings." When George III. was King a watchmaker's apprentice, nineteen years of age, in three-quarters of an hour devoured a leg of pork weighing six pounds and a proportionate quantity of pease pudding, washing all down with pint of brandy, taken in two "tots." The tall Nick Davenport, the actor, is known to have eaten a seven-pound turkey at a single sitting. Instances of depraved appetite are numerous, and men have been known to swallow fire. swords, spiders, flies, toads, serpents, cotton, hair, paper, wood, cinders, sand, earth, clay, chalk, flint, musket balls and earthenware. One man could swallow billiard balls and gold watches. In the New York medical journals for 1882 a record is made of a man who swallow clasp knives with impunity. One day he overdid the business by swallowing fourteen and it killed him, which well it might. In 1870 in England, two men of Wiltshire wagered with each other as to which should consume the greatest quantity of food in the shortest space of time. One of them blotted from existence six pounds and a half of rabbit, a loaf of bread and two pounds of cheese' in a quarter of an hour, and he was so

ished off with a beefsteak, a pint and a half of gin and a half pint of brandy .-Good Housekeeping.

pleased with the approbation he re-

ceived from the bystanders that he fin-

A SCOTCH EVICTION A Baby and Cradle Seized in a Case of

Distraint for Rent. A baby and a cradle figure among the goods and chattels recently seized for non-payment of rent in Portree, Scotland. The thing seems incredible but it is a cold fact. Here is the official list of articles seized by Alexander McDonald, Sheriff of Inverness, on account of non-payment of rent William McRae, a tenant of Lord Me-Donald, as it appeared in the Glasgow Mail.

Spinning wheel..... I'wo beds and blankets..... Churn and top..... Graip.
In yard, quantity of corn......
In stable, and other effects.....

All these articles were sold at auction after forty-eight hours. When this famous seizure was made the man McRae was at the point of death. His wife and seven children were living on potatoes alone. They were clad in rags and there was not a penny in the house.

Babies and cradles are evidently of small value in Scotland. "Saxpunce" s the official figure, while the puppy dog brings a shilling. Of course, the dog was a Skye. Probably that accounts for it. But the baby was a Skye, too.

Now, if this unique proceeding had occurred in Ireland, nobody would be surprised. The exploits of landlordism in that country are world-renowned now, and they are defended by the alleged "pure cussedness" and rebellion of the tenants. But this novel affair took place in the land of loyalty, fidelity and submission, whose people flourish in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of English civilization and laws, and whose soil, honored by the nativity of John Brown, is still favored by the affections of the Empress of India .-Toledo Blade.

-A professional palmist says a person can never tell a lie with his hand shut. We know people who can tell a ie with both hands shut and tied behind. their backs. Go to, palmist!-thicago SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

-The orange trade of Southern Califorms this year will be larger than eyer

-To make paper mache for fine. small work, boil elippings of brown or white paper in water, beat them into a paste, add glue or gum, and size and press in oiled molds.

-The amount of capital and capital stock put into new industrial enterprises in the South during 1886 is reported by the Chicago Journal at \$129,000,000 as against \$66,000,000 in 1885.

Of three million cases of canned tomatoes, the reported product of the tomato canning business in the United States last year, more than seven hundred thousand cases were put up in New Jersey.

—The number of applications for patents in England during the past year was 17,162, which puts 1886 at the head of the list by a slight majority. In 1884, the next largest year, there were 17,110 applications.

—An electric railway has been put in

operation in Los Angeles, Cal. It is said to be the first place west of the Rocky Mountains to use electricity as a motor for street car uses. The road is about three miles long.

—The American Manufacturer says

that one of the most adhesive and durable of cements for uniting iron surfaces is found to be the oxide of iron itself. With this a joint can be made so perfect and sound that the iron will break before the cement will part.

-In certain Austrian coal mines work is suspended in dangerous places during a fall of the barometer, experiments still in progress having shown that the quantity and intensity of explosive gases greatly increases as the degree of atmospheric pressure diminishes.

-Gravitation upon the sun is about twenty-seven times as great as on the earth. If the force of gravity here were increased to that of the sun, we should be unable to move; a 150-pound man would then weigh about two tons.

-For some time past experiments have been made in Germany with a composition of cork, sand and lime molded into bricks for the construction of light partition walls. This, it is said, excludes sound better than brickwork, and is also light and a good non-conductor of heat.

-Wheat culture in India has grown to such large proportions and yielded such liberal profits that Indian farmers are now giving more attention to the purchase of farming implements and machinery, and a large demand is looked for.

-A new form of railway seat spring has been devised in England, and is highly spoken of. The entire seat is carried on a coiled spring of peculiar form, and is free to move in all directions, so that every jerk and oscillation which the car can receive is perfectly taken up.

-Gold leaf is cut by placing it on a flat clean leather pad, pressing it very gently and sawing with a perfectly straight-edged clean knife or split cane. The best Dutch metal may replace the gold leaf if perfectly smooth. The Dutch metal may be cut between paper by close-shearing scissors with such long blades that each cut is made with one motion.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

-"Do bad acts condemn a man?" asks a writer. Well, no, not exactly; but they are apt to bring him where he

-An ounce of keep your mouth shut s better than a pound of explanations after you have said it .- Shoe and Leather Reporter

-"How can I expand my chest?" sked a strong fellow of a physician. By carrying a larger heart in it," said e. - Detroit Free Press.

-It is said that "a mule can not brav if a brick is tied to his tail." Yes, but what becomes of the man who engineers the brick?-Burlington Free Press.

-"I always did take a good picture," emarked the burglar, as he laid hold of valuable painting in the house which he was visiting professionally.-Boston Transcript.

-Young Lady-"You say you will grant me any favor I ask?" Aged Masher-"Yes, dearest angel. I'll do any thing in the world you ask of me." Then propose to my grandmother. She is a widow."-Texas Siftings.

-Wife-"Henry, didn't I hear you bet your boots on the election with Squeers?" Husband-"Y-y-yes, my dear, I believe you did." Wife-"Well. I'd like to know what I'm going to do for a seat to Willie's pants."-Judge. -"No woman can make a fool of me,"

remarked a young man who had signally failed in doing that same for a smart Dupont Circle girl. "Well, hardly," she replied, "seeing that nature has anticipated such action on the part of any of our sex."-Chicago Journal.

-A little Buffalo girl was not feeling vell and her parents suggested that she might be about to have chicken-pox. hen prevalent. She went to bed laughing at the idea, but early next morning went into her parents' room, looking very serious, and said: "Yes, it is chicken-pox, papa; I found a fedder in the bed.'

-Keepsakes .-Each lover has a keepsake
For the memory of his love;
One has a note or a ribbon,
And one a curl or a glove.

But I am rich in keepsakes; Three notes I treasure apart;

There are two accepting my presents,
And one declining my heart.

— Macmillan's Magazine.

-On every road since railway trains to turn their wheels began, at every station you will see a solitary man. His brow is damp with beaded sweat. his heart with woe is cleft. Most earnestly he wants to go, the man that's always left. If the train due at one p. m. should wait till half-past eight, there'd be one man come down to go just thirty seconds late .- R. J. Burdette.

-Wife-"John, what do you think of the new cook?" Husband -"Excellent, my dear, excellent. I never enjoyed a better meal than my dinner to-day. Where did you ever manage to find such a remarkably good-looking young woman, anyway?" In just five minutes by the watch the cook was informed that she might find another place.-Washington Crisic.